



Vol. 3--No. 3

MARCH 1960

SOUTH AFRICA AS A WESTERN STATE

MORE THAN HALF of Africa's six million inhabitants of European descent live in the Union of South Africa, a truly Western state in Africa with roots going back more than 300 years. It is as much a Western state in Africa as the United States is a Western state in America, said Mr. P. J. Nel, Director of the Information Service of South Africa, when he spoke recently to members of the International Relations Club at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

White men from Europe who made their home in this part of Africa served as the source and the catalyst of progress. South Africa owes its leadership in every phase of endeavor in Africa to the fact that men from Europe had devoted their lives, talents, capital and skill to their country. From this, it follows that the Africans in South Africa are enjoying better opportunities and higher living standards than elsewhere on the Continent.

COMMON CHALLENGE

South Africa's progress and achievements can be brought into focus by realizing that:

- Covering only 7 per cent of the land surface in sub-Saharan Africa and with 10 per cent of the population, the Union produces 20 per cent of the food raised;
- South Africa is responsible for almost two-thirds of the total African production of electricity;
- About 43 per cent of the total mineral output comes from South Africa;
- Her railways carry 52 per cent of the total rail freight carried on the whole Continent; and
- Her Bantu people own one out of every twenty-five automobiles running in Africa today. Of all the motor vehicles in Africa, 40 per cent are in the Union.

In the decade ahead, South Africa has this challenge in common with all Western countries: to assist the millions of underprivileged people in underdeveloped areas towards a better life. "But there is a significant difference," said Mr. Nel.

"In our case the people to be helped are not in distant lands or on far-flung frontiers, but within our borders. History had left us with this legacy of various nations—separate and different in language, custom and tradition—within the confines of the same state."

(Continued on Page 3)



This untitled work by a 7-year-old boy from Windhoek is part of "Contrasts," an exhibit of graphic arts by South African children, now touring the United States. (See story, page 4.)



HIGH AND DRY

THE 85,000-TON tankers "Universe Commander" and "Universe Leader," which were in the dry dock of Cape Town recently, paid the highest dock hire fees in the history of the port. Because of their size, the daily cost of being in dry dock was \$3,600.

Personal

SOUTH AFRICAN GETS LONDON U.N. POST

On February 9, SECRETARY-GENERAL DAG HAMMARSKJOLD announced the appointment of a South African, MR. JOHN REEDMAN, as Director of the United Nations Information Center in London. Mr. Reedman leaves early this month



Mr. Reedman

to take up his post in London. As a member of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, Mr. Reedman has served as Economic Advisor to the U.N. Special Committee on Palestine, as well as several other important missions to the Middle East. Prior to his association with the United Nations, Mr. Reedman was a Senior Lecturer in Economics at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. The Reedmans have three children.



NEW PRESS CHIEF IN JOHANNESBURG

MR. LYNN HEINZERLING, Associated Press chief of bureau in Johannesburg, and MR. RICHARD KASISCHKE, Vienna chief of Bureau, will exchange posts about April 1st. Mr. Kasischke, who had served as chief of bureau in Prague and Moscow, has been in charge of the Vienna bureau since 1955. He formerly was the AP correspondent in Berlin and Bonn. Mr. Heinzerling was chief of bureau at Geneva prior to his appointment as chief of the newly established Johannesburg bureau in March, 1957.



TRAVEL GRANTS FOR SIX

Travel grants have been awarded to six South African educators by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. A limited number of grants toward the cost of travel is provided each year by the Corporation to individuals of exceptional capacity and promise to become acquainted with their academic colleagues and recent developments in their own fields in the United States and Canada.

The South African recipients of the grants are:

DR. E. B. ADAMS, Professor of Medicine, University of Natal, to study new developments in the teaching of medicine in the United States and Canada. September to December, 1960;

DR. J. M. DU TOIT, Professor of Psychology, University of Stellenbosch, to study recent developments in psychophysiological research and in student counseling in the United States and Canada. October, 1960, to January, 1961;

MR. GREGORIO FIASCONARO, Director of the Opera School, University of Cape Town, to study new techniques in opera production in university and other music schools in the United States and Canada. September, 1960, to February, 1961;

MR. L. W. LANHAM, Senior Lecturer in Bantu Languages, Rhodes University, to study the theory and practice of structural linguistics in the United States. January to May, 1961;

DR. M. S. TALJAARD, Professor of Geology, University of Stellenbosch, to study the teaching of geology and techniques of underground water supply in the United States. April to July, 1960; and

MR. A. R. WILLIAMS, Principal, Natal Technical College, to study programs of general education in the United States. September to December, 1960.



AMERICAN THEOLOGIAN

PROF. NOAH E. FEHL, an American specialist in the history and philosophy of religions and religious thought in the 16th and 17th centuries, has been appointed as the first holder of the new chair of Divinity at the University of the Witwatersrand.



FAO GROUP ELECTS SOUTH AFRICAN

The Commercial Counsellor of the South African Embassy, MR. W. W. A. VAN DE LAAR, has been elected to head the



Mr. Van de Laar

will assist Mr. Van de Laar as Vice-Chairman of the group.

Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal of Agricultural Products of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization during the current year. Mr. Van de Laar was elected at the meeting of the twenty-eight nation sub-committee in Washington. MR. R. C. TETRO, Assistant Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture,

A Western State in Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

Great strides have already been made to improve the lot of the underdeveloped peoples in South Africa in the material field, in the field of education, in the spiritual field and also in the political field. Here the "winds of change" had been anticipated when, in 1950, the Government started to build up a network of Bantu Authorities. Today the Bantu have been placed firmly on the road to orderly and, we hope, democratic self-government. South Africans will carry out their responsibilities towards the underdeveloped peoples in their midst according to the dictates of their conscience, and as Christian men of the West. They believe that this is the road to harmonious co-existence.

To the emerging nations of Africa, said Mr. Nel, South Africa extends the hand of friendship and co-operation in matters of common interest. South Africa is making its contribution towards developing the Continent by participating in international agencies created for the purpose.

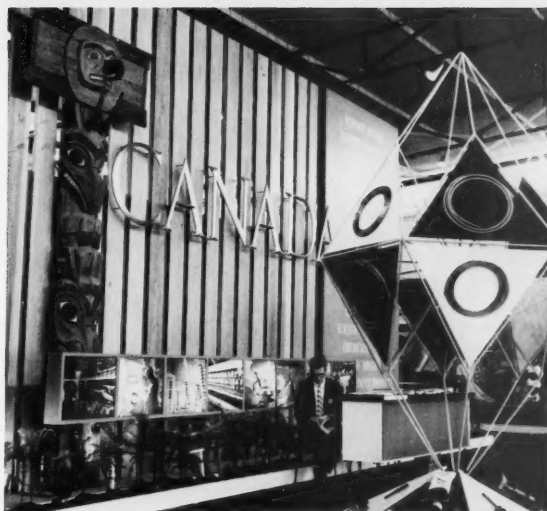
As more new black states obtain what they themselves are fond of calling "the freedom to shout," they will be speaking more often and with a louder voice in world affairs. One can only speak effectively with a loud voice in international diplomacy, however, if you have the power to back it up. There is little real power in Africa today. President Bourguiba of Tunisia was the first to see this when he stated recently that the nuclear explosion in the Sahara took place over African protests, because the Africans were weak. They are weak because "millions of men living in misery equal zero." Africa still has a long way to go and the Africans will need all the help they can get.

BELIEF IN DEMOCRACY

African leaders have stated quite clearly that they want "no strings attached" to any aid. They call their policy anything from neutralism to active non-alignment. This is not surprising. Neither is it surprising to people who know Africa to see the trend towards strong-man, one-party rule which has already confronted us with the novel concept of "limited democracy."

"It is precisely here that the white man, particularly in the Union of South Africa, can ask for a better understanding of his position," said Mr. Nel. "We are not neutralists. We believe in democracy. We ask for ourselves nothing more, but also nothing less, than we are prepared to concede to others: to handle our own affairs in our own way in that part of South Africa which is our own and which we have earned with our toil, blood and tears.

"To relinquish control here would lead to the destruction of South Africa as we know it. It would be the 'immediate death of democracy' as a Rhodesian, Sir John Moffat, warned in a speech in the Federal Legislative Assembly as far back as 1956."



The Canadian exhibit at the Rand Easter Show has proved to be a perennial favorite.

A MILLION EXPECTED AT RAND SHOW

THIS YEAR'S Rand Easter Show is to be turned into a £1,000,000 Union Exposition to celebrate the Union Festival. It will be held in the Milner Park Showgrounds, Johannesburg, from April 4 to 23. Final plans, announced by Mr. C. J. Laubscher, general manager of the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society, include: an accommodation bureau to provide rooms in private homes for many of the one million visitors expected; and the complete reconstruction of all industrial, government and provincial pavilions and private exhibitors' stands.

The Union Exposition, as it will be known, will be the greatest exhibition of its kind staged in Africa. Its theme will be "50 Years of Progress" and it will show what the Union has achieved since 1910.

The Witwatersrand Agricultural Society is spending £173,000 on a modern new "Hall of South African Industries," and £54,000 on renovations to the old hall, the interior of which is being stripped and rebuilt.

More than 18,000 head of cattle, their value in the region of £100,000, have been entered in the livestock section of the show. This year, for the first time, the indigenous Afrikaner cattle will not be shown and judged at the same time as "exotic" breeds (mainly imported).

The Union Government is spending over £150,000 on improvements to Government pavilions. Three new provincial pavilions of ultra-modern design are being built—a Cape Pavilion, a Transvaal Pavilion, and a combined Natal, Free State and South West Africa Pavilion.

When the show opens, almost every structure will be new. Two new international pavilions, Italian and Swiss, will bring the number of foreign halls to thirteen.



Left: Mrs. John A. Pope (left), Chief of the Traveling Exhibition Service of the Smithsonian Institution, discusses a few points with Mrs. Caelia Bingham and Mr. W. Desmond Willson, Cultural Attache at the South African Embassy in Washington. "Boxing," by Eric Nibata, 16, and "Boys Fighting," by Zwelibanzi Ngobese, 17, both from the Glencoe Bantu Secondary School, are two of the works being shown in the graphic arts exhibition.

Below: This untitled work by Uwe Kopetzky, 14, from the Children's Art Center in Windhoek, forms part of the collection "Contrasts," now circulating in America.

S. A. Children's Art Exhibit

"CONTRASTS," a collection of graphic art by the children of South Africa, is being circulated throughout the United States under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. It was compiled and arranged by the Cultural section of the South African Information Service in Washington, D. C.

The exhibition consists of thirty-four etchings, woodcuts, serigraphs and charcoal drawings, executed by school children in the Union, ranging in age from seven to eighteen years old.

In every case, the young artists were judged by their skill in the use of their tools and in the medium they have chosen. As a result of vivid imagination in the selection of subject matter, many of the charming wood-block prints depict scenes from local folk-lore, while other media are used to express more sophisticated themes.

The first showing of the collection is taking place at the Florence Museum, Florence, S. C. Thereafter the exhibition will circulate in the United States for approximately eighteen months. The prints are matted and ready for hanging in thirty handsome frames.

Enquiries regarding the dates still available for showing the exhibition as well as further details should be addressed to Mrs. John A. Pope, Chief, Traveling Exhibition Service, Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D. C.



BOOM IN BANTU HOUSING

THE MANAGER of the Non-European Affairs Department of Johannesburg, Mr. W. J. P. Carr, claims in an article in the magazine "Optima" that the provision in South Africa of new housing and better general living conditions for urban Bantu "compares favorably with anything that has been done for a working-class population elsewhere in the world."

The Bantu, who have long regarded the larger urban centers as veritable El Dorados, will do almost anything to gain entry into them. Between 1927 and 1959, Johannesburg's Bantu population increased from 137,000 to 555,000. The national economy and its resources in manpower and materials were for most of that time devoted to the war effort—and by the end of the war, there was only one home in the city for every forty Bantu.

Until 1950, all skilled building in the Bantu townships was strictly limited to White artisans, and costs were accordingly high. In 1951, Parliament changed that, and large-scale training of Bantu bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, painters and other artisans began.

Since 1949, Johannesburg has received \$16,520,000 from the Government. A levy on employers of Bantu labor to help finance essential services in the towns yields about \$1,680,000 a year in Johannesburg, and so far some \$11,200,000 have been collected. Johannesburg mining houses made a loan of \$10,400,000. With the help of all these funds, the number of Bantu houses built in the city increased from 9,958 in 1946 to 44,273 in mid-1959. When all the schemes now in hand are completed, the total will rise to 74,000.

SPORTS AND RECREATION

A City Recreation and Community Services branch is responsible for recreation, cultural training, club programs, youth and rehabilitation centers and gardening. The branch consists of 34 White and 84 qualified Bantu social workers, and supervises 61 playing fields, 47 basketball courts and 24 tennis courts. There are 17 club houses and 22 children's playgrounds, which are being increased at the rate of ten a year. Other amenities include one of the finest swimming pools in the country and the Orlando Sports Stadium which seats 30,000 spectators and is the equal of any in Africa.

ELITE SUBURBS

Trading in the Bantu towns is reserved by law to the Bantu. Largely as a result of this, the number of Bantu traders in Johannesburg is now 2,000 (as compared with 37 in 1928). Many of them have become wealthy men; and a Johannesburg Bantu filling station was reported, a few months after opening, to have had the second largest sale of gasoline of any garage in the Union. These traders are the nucleus of a middle class which now forms a distinctive group. They are building their own homes in elite suburbs and, more important, are developing a clear sense of responsibility in community affairs.



At the Orlando Vocation School, near Johannesburg, Bantu students help to erect a building. The vocational schools in the Union offer training in carpentry, wiring, plumbing, and other fields connected with the building trade.

Urban Ambassadors

TRIBAL AMBASSADORS, as envisaged in the Government's Bantu homelands policy, will be appointed in the major urban Bantu townships later this year, according to Mr. C. W. Prinsloo, chief information officer for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. In a recent interview with the Rand Daily Mail, he noted that the organization of Bantu Authorities and the establishment of a network of education centers in Bantu areas have been completed. (These centers, said Mr. Prinsloo, will wipe out illiteracy among younger generations of Bantu within the next two decades.) Thus far, 371 Bantu Authorities have been declared, leaving about 145 to be declared to cover the entire area of the Bantu homelands.

BANTU PRODUCTIVITY

A FORMER PRESIDENT of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, Mr. Vernon R. Atkinson, has been appointed president of the Bantu Wage and Production Association. In a statement made after his appointment, Mr. Atkinson said that the Bantu is a discerning buyer and that with better housing he requires a greater income to furnish his home and clothe and feed his family.

"The essential qualification is that the Bantu must be assisted to increase his productivity in keeping with his higher income; otherwise no benefit will accrue to the community at large," Mr. Atkinson said.

SOUTH AFRICANS EAT HALF TON OF FOOD

THE AVERAGE SOUTH AFRICAN (man, woman or child of all races) eats half a ton of food each year, according to Dr. F. W. Quass, Director of the National Nutrition Research Institute of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

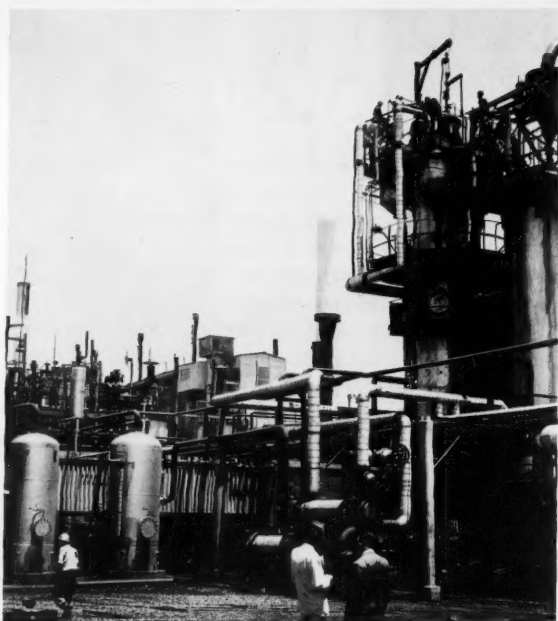
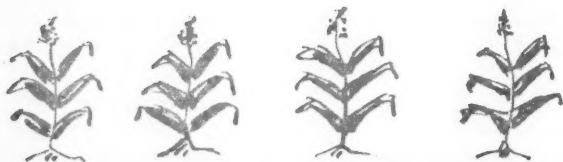
From his research, Dr. Quass has discovered that the average post-war South African diet includes considerably more fish, more bread, and approximately the same amount of meat and corn as in pre-war years. Although cornmeal appears to be a good energy-giving food for those who can afford a mixed diet, it cannot be regarded as a complete food in itself if not otherwise supplemented, said Dr. Quass.

Although South Africa covers only 7 per cent of the total land surface of Africa south of the Sahara and carries only 10 per cent of the population in this area, it produces 20 per cent of the total amount of food raised. The Union Government directly or indirectly subsidizes food for its people to the extent of \$53,200,000 per year—or about 7 per cent of the total State budget.

Planning for Farming Future

THE UNION'S YIELD of agricultural products will increase by about 40 per cent in the next fifteen years. This was the estimate given by the head of the Division of Economics and Marketing, Dr. J. C. Neethling, at a conference on the planning of economical farming attended by senior officials of the two Departments of Agriculture. Dr. Neethling said that in planning farming, the national aspect must not be lost sight of. This aspect determines the agricultural needs of the future. Before farms could be planned, future needs must be considered.

According to the most recent estimates, there would be a shortage of wheat, and possibly also mutton in 1975, Dr. Neethling said. At present, the consumption of beef totals 1,200,000 head of oxen and in 1975 it would be approximately 1,900,000 head. At present, 9,000,000 bags of wheat are being used. By 1975 this would be doubled. The number of sheep being consumed at present is 5,300,000 carcasses, but he estimated that in 1975 it would be in the region of 7,500,000.



The SASOL oil-from-coal plant in the northern Orange Free State, near Vanderbijlpark, is the biggest of its kind in the world.

SASOL Gets Third Reactor

MR. RICHARD TRAVERS, product engineer of Kellogg International Corporation Limited, recently said that SASOL (South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation) is erecting a third reactor to increase its capacity by possibly 30 to 35 per cent. The Kellogg Corporation, which has installed huge oil refineries all over the world, built the plant at SASOL.

Mr. Travers said SASOL has saved considerable sums of money because the third reactor was fabricated in South Africa from South African materials. This was a remarkable "combined Vereeniging-Vanderbijlpark-Sasolburg job." Babcock and Wilcox at Vereeniging had built certain vessels and fabricated the job from special high grade steel made by ISCOR. VECOR, also at Vanderbijlpark, had made certain other essential vessels.

MORE GASOLINE

Mr. Travers said that this was part of SASOL's big consolidation program, costing £4,000,000, which was designed to place the emphasis on more gasoline production to meet the needs of South Africa's rapidly expanding market. "We cannot make too much gasoline for this country," said Mr. Travers. SASOL is also turning its attention to the production of polyethylene of which South Africa imported about 12,000,000 pounds annually, worth about £3,000,000.

RESERVES RISE TO HIGH LEVEL

THE UNION'S foreign exchange reserves were at the highest level for a decade on February 5th, when they stood at £153,700,000. During the middle of 1958, when the Union's balance of payments crisis was at its height, the reserves dipped below £73,000,000. In little more than eighteen months, they have thus more than doubled.

Commenting on this, The Star writes that it might have been expected that the steep rise in short-term money rates in Britain after the United Kingdom bank rate was raised 1 per cent to 5 per cent would impose a strain on South African reserves.

But the tug of attractive rates in Britain has not had much time in which to do its work (as the fall in the sterling area reserves during January shows).

In any case, adds The Star correspondent, South African-owned funds and export earnings are insulated from this tug by exchange controls imposed during the crisis in 1958.



NEW MACHINE AIDS DIAMOND STUDY

A MACHINE which can change the colour and physical properties of diamonds was recently put in use at the De Beers Diamond Research Laboratory in Johannesburg. The machine—a high-voltage cascade electron accelerator—is the only one of its kind in the world.

It will be used to create hard X-rays or gamma rays, which will produce new effects on diamonds.

When he set the machine in motion, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, Chairman of De Beers, said it might result in the discovery of unknown diamond properties.

The industrialists and scientists watched on a television screen as the machine went into operation. A toy train, remote-controlled, carried a tiny truckful of diamonds into the target area and the watchers saw the gems begin to glow as a result of the radiation.



S. A. COAL FOR BURMA

THE 300,000-TON bituminous coal order secured from Burma by Natal Associated Collieries will form the first major export of coal from South Africa for nearly ten years. The first shipment to Burma is expected to be delivered this month. Others will follow during the next twelve months. The order was secured in the face of competition from Chinese, Indian and Australian coal producers.

Minister's Budget Speech

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, Dr. T. E. Dönges, made his Budget statement in the Assembly on March 2. He said that the most conspicuous improvement in the economic picture of the country had been the strong upward trend in the level of the gold and exchange reserves since the middle of 1958. A deficit of £70,000,000 in 1958 had been converted into a surplus of £70,000,000 in 1959.

It was particularly gratifying that this improvement was not only due to a decline in imports, but also to a rise in merchandise exports and increased gold production.

After outlining the exceptionally favourable monetary conditions in the Union, the Minister said that these conditions provided a sound basis for a renewed upsurge of economic activity and growing prosperity, especially under the ruling conditions of relative price stability.

According to preliminary estimates, the net national income for the year July 1958-June 1959 amounted to £1,798,000,000—an increase of 2.3 per cent over the revised figure for the previous year. This increase was largely due to higher gold production. The Minister said that there was good reason to believe that the general level of economic activity during 1959-60 would show a noteworthy improvement compared with the previous year.

TAX REDUCTION

Except for some modification of industrial taxes, he had decided to simplify the tax structure and to give some relief in the taxes payable by taxpayers at the higher levels. As a special concession, he was prepared to grant a 5 per cent discount on taxes.

Other features of the Budget:

Donation to the wine industry for research and overseas publicity (£500,000);

Donation to the tobacco industry for research and overseas promotion (£500,000);

Increased bonus to social pensioners (£1,900,000);

Special grant of £1,000,000 for the South African Native Trust Fund. (Of this amount, £500,000 will be earmarked for the acquisition of land for the Bantu homelands, and £500,000 for the development of rural villages in these territories);

Investment allowances in respect of building and machinery used in the manufacturing and hotel industries (£500,000);

Abolition of the Undistributed Profits Tax for public companies (£100,000);

Tax exemption for donations by companies to Universities (£300,000); and

Modification of the Non-Resident Shareholders Tax (a concession worth £1,300,000).

FAMA MEETS IN MADAGASCAR

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa south of the Sahara (FAMA) is being held this month in Madagascar. Representatives of the nine member Governments, including South Africa, are discussing relations between the organization and certain other Governments as well as with international organizations concerned with Africa. Member-nations are expected to announce the extent of the assistance they plan to provide during the coming year.

Science Conference

THE NEXT SESSION of the Scientific Council for Africa will be held in South Africa this coming September. The organization is a part of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA) and acts as its scientific adviser. The session will convene in Cape Town on September 1st, and will be followed by a symposium on marine biology and fisheries from September 12th through the 17th. During the same period, there will be a meeting of C.C.T.A. member Government specialists in Pretoria where the pollution of water will be discussed.

NEWSMEN VISIT UNION

FORTY-FOUR American publishers, editors, reporters and radio commentators are on a whirlwind tour of Africa this month which includes a five-day visit to the Union.

The Americans (including eighteen women) planned to see the Free State gold fields, and a visit to the President Steyn mine was arranged. The party also inspected the Ernest Oppenheimer Hospital and a chemical factory at Modderfontein near Johannesburg.

An interview was held with Mr. C. W. Prinsloo, chief information officer of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, as a supplement to their visits to several Bantu housing schemes in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

In addition to general sightseeing of such places as the Union Buildings and the Voortrekker Monument, the Americans were entertained at a braaivleis (barbecue) in Pretoria before leaving for the Kruger National Park.

Cape Town was the last stop on their tour of the Union, where they visited the Houses of Parliament and met with various Government officials and members of the United States Embassy.

The trip, organized by the U.S. Society of Editors and Commentators, Inc., also covers eleven other African countries and is expected to provide a broad background for the journalists who represent mainly smaller newspapers and radio stations in twenty-four states.

C.S.I.R. Helps U. S. Army

THE BEST achievement during 1959 of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (C.S.I.R.) was the development for the United States Army of an instrument designed to fix enemy positions in combat, said Dr. S. M. Naude, the council president, in Pretoria.

Summing up the year's work, Dr. Naude pointed to the "Terrafox" (as the instrument is known). It was developed for a local firm under contract to the American forces.

GOOD FUTURE

Preliminary trials have indicated that the Terrafox has a good future, according to Dr. Naude.

Japan, Switzerland and West Germany worked on the same project, but when these countries, as well as the Union, submitted a prototype for field trials in America, only the S.A.-designed instrument was considered important enough to continue with.

Using the instrument, troops will be able to reconnoitre deep into enemy territory, firing enemy positions without being detected.

TEACHER JOINS YACHT CREW TO CAPE

AN ADVENTUROUS schoolteacher from Rochester, N. Y., Miss Elaine K. Forgie, arrived in Boston early this month after a voyage to South Africa the hard way. Miss Forgie signed on as a member of the crew of the yacht brigantine Albatross in Lisbon for a trip to the Cape of Good Hope. After a visit in Cape Town, she decided to return to the United States via an easier method and boarded the Farrell Line's African Star.

ALL ARTICLES and news items in SOUTH AFRICAN SCOPE may be published with or without acknowledgment. Photographs for publication (and also free subscriptions) may be obtained by writing to:

Information Service of South Africa
655 Madison Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Photographs in this issue are by: United Nations (Mr. Reedman)—2; Len Gallagher—3; Stewart Bale, Ltd. (Pendennis Castle)—9; S. A. Railways—12.

REGISTRATION

This material is filed with the Department of Justice where the required registration statement, in terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, of the Information Service of South Africa, 655 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y., as an agency of the Government of the Union of South Africa, is available for inspection. Registration does not indicate approval or disapproval of this material by the United States Government.

\$180 M. Expansion of Union-Castle Fleet

A \$180,000,000-EXPANSION shipbuilding program designed to meet the growing American demand for better travel facilities to Africa has been announced by Mr. Bernard G. S. Cayzer, Deputy Chairman of the British Commonwealth Shipping Co., Ltd., parent company of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company. The Union-Castle line carries passengers from Britain and European ports to South Africa and other African destinations.

Mr. Cayzer, who recently visited the United States to study the American travel market, said that the program calls for nine new ships to be added to the Union-Castle fleet within the next decade. One is the 29,000-ton Pendennis Castle, launched last year. Others include the \$30,000,000 38,000-ton Windsor Castle, due to make her maiden voyage on August 18th of this year, and the 33,000-ton Transvaal Castle, now under construction and scheduled to be launched in 1961. The Windsor Castle will be the largest of the Union-Castle fleet.

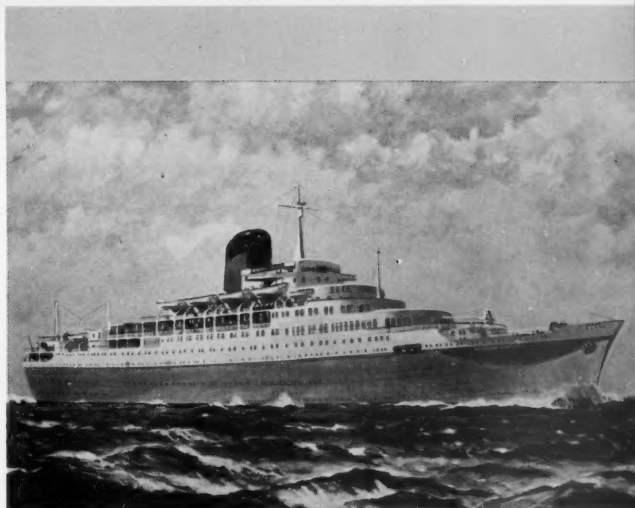
In addition to the new ships, Mr. Cayzer explained that several liners will undergo extensive modernization, including air-conditioning and refurbishing the interior decor.

REGULAR SERVICE

The Union-Castle Line is the only major company to sail regularly at the same time on the same day every week of the year, bound for South African ports. When the expansion program is completed, Union-Castle will service Africa with a fleet of twenty-seven ships totaling 461,389 gross tons. Of these, fifteen are luxury passenger liners, five are cargo vessels with limited passenger accommodations, and seven are all-cargo vessels.



The first class lounge dance floor of the R.M.S. Pendennis Castle.



An artist's impression of the R.M.S. Windsor Castle, which will make her maiden voyage to South Africa late this summer.

"With more than a hundred years of experience serving passengers on the high seas," Mr. Cayzer said, "Union-Castle offers the discerning American tourist the highest standards of ocean travel." Only one example of the innovations in the new liners is the floating health spa with Finnish dry heat baths and Swedish massage tables which is a feature of the new Windsor Castle. The health spa will be supervised by a physician specially chosen for his knowledge of preventive medicine and diseases of stress and everyday tension.

The Windsor Castle—the largest ship to be launched in Great Britain since the Queen Elizabeth in 1938—will be the largest vessel ever to be employed on the mail route to South Africa.

HOTEL SHIP

Another unique innovation of the Union-Castle Line will be the first hotel-type ship, the Transvaal Castle, now being built in England. Unlike other passenger liners, all 750 passengers will have the run-of-the-ship, merely choosing what size cabin they want. At present, the Line operates only two types of service—First and Tourist class—or sails as Cabin Class liners exclusively.

The Union-Castle Line has contributed much to the growth of the South African fruit export business, which it entered in 1889. Today, its refrigerated vessels carry millions of tons of fresh fruit each year. Other cargoes include gold bullion, wool, hides, canned fruit and even wild animals and fish. The Line carries 130,000 passengers each year.

The Cunard Line is the general agent for Union-Castle in the United States.

Guggenheim Offers Prize

THE GUGGENHEIM INTERNATIONAL ART MUSEUM in New York has made an award of \$1,000 to a South African painter, who has to be nominated before June this year. Later five South African painters will be represented on an International Exhibition in New York for a \$10,000 prize.

The award is the first of its kind to be made to a South African artist and the most handsome ever to have been offered in the Union. The nomination for the award will be made by Mr. John Paris, director of the National Art Gallery, Cape Town, as a representative of the International Association of Museum Directors, Mr. F. L. Alexander, art critic of *Die Burger*, representing the International Association of Art Critics, and Prof. Walter Battiss, representing the International Association of Plastic Artists. The prize will be made by nomination only and will not involve competition.

AFRICA INSTITUTE

AN AFRICA INSTITUTE is to be established at the University of South Africa, it was announced in Pretoria during February by the principal of the University, Prof. S. Pauw. All other universities in the Union will be represented on the Board of Control. The director will be Prof. F. E. Rädcl, Professor of Business Economics. Mr. C. J. de Coning, who has been appointed Chief Research Officer, is at present touring the United States, studying similar institutions.

"Birth Suit" Makes News

THE DECOMPRESSION SUIT developed by a Johannesburg professor to ease labor during childbirth, is now being used by Union doctors. Since the apparatus was acclaimed by the British medical journal *The Lancet*, requests have been received from medical men and hospital authorities in many parts of the world. The suits have been sent to Egypt and Canada; and requests have also been received from obstetricians in the United States, Russia, Spain and Holland. The most important benefit of the suit is that it reduces pain and shortens labor.

Pink Elephant?

A TRAFFIC POLICEMAN who arrested a man in Witbank one night for driving without headlights was surprised to hear as an explanation: "An elephant sat on my hood." After a night in jail, the motorist was able to confirm his story that a circus elephant had sat down on his car. The policeman apologized and the circus paid the damage.



Herd of blesbok, quaggas (center foreground) and wildebees once roamed the plains of southern Africa, as in this painting of 1850, showing game near the Vaal River. Although the true quagga was kin to the zebra, he was a totally different species, being banded on the head and neck but not over the thighs and legs.

Extinct Wild Life Provides Warning

ON AUGUST 12, 1883, the last quagga died in the gardens of the Koninklijk Zoölogisch Genootschap (Royal Zoological Society) at Amsterdam in the Netherlands. It must have outlived its companions in South Africa by at least some years.

Today about twenty mounted skins, less than five complete skeletons and some skulls, are all that is left of an animal that once roamed in vast numbers over large areas of the Cape Province and the Orange Free State, states an article in the quarterly publication of the Wild Life Protection Society of South Africa.

CAUTION NECESSARY

"Our South African fauna has already lost the bluebuck, the Cape lion, and the quagga, and other species have been brought to the verge of extinction. The position of the mountain zebra, the bontebok, the black wildebees and other species is still rather precarious. We have to watch carefully species like our two rhinoceroses, and furthermore we have to pay special attention to those animals that occur nowhere else in Africa, for example, the vaalribbok (*Pelea capreolus*).

"The scanty remains of the quagga may serve as a reminder for us to take every care that no more species have to be struck off the South African list," the journal adds.

UNION FESTIVAL OPENS

TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE lined both sides of the street below the Van Riebeeck statue in Cape Town on March 5th to hear the Governor-General, Mr. C. R. Swart, open the Union Festival celebrations. Speaking in Afrikaans and English from a dais beside the dancing "flame of civilization," Mr. Swart called for determination and faith, optimism and goodwill.

"We celebrate this Union Festival," the Governor-General said, "for the first and particular reason that we love the Union of South Africa. This is our country, our only home. Concerning ourselves—we are children of South Africa."

"We are here to stay," Mr. Swart continued. "For the future we must have goodwill. We can assure goodwill only if we sincerely recognize and appreciate the place, the work and the value of every section of our community in building our future and shaping our destiny. Tonight, by lighting the torch, I am performing a deeply symbolical act. I am entrusting our future—our flame of civilization—to the youth of our nation. In initiating our celebrations with this message for the future—determination and faith, optimism and goodwill, I ask youth organizations in all parts of our country now to light their bonfires."

After his speech came the climax of the evening—the lighting of a torch from a symbolic flame. The ceremony was attended by the Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, and Dr. Dönges, Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Central Committee for the Festival.

Opera in Bloemfontein

MIMI COERTSE, South Africa's most famous singer, will definitely take part in the music festival to be staged as part of the Union Festival celebrations. She will sing the role of "Gilda" in the Verdi opera "Rigoletto," which is one of the two operas selected for performance in Bloemfontein during May.

New Stadium

A SPORTS STADIUM, which will accommodate thirty to forty thousand people, is being constructed in Johannesburg for the Coloured community. The stadium will have rugby and soccer fields, a cricket pitch and an athletic track, built to international specifications.

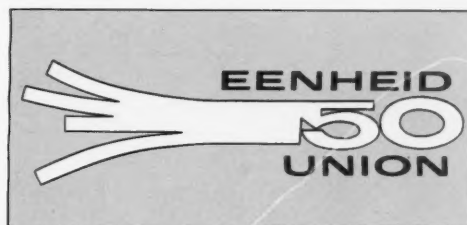
A gala Festival Day, on April 18, will be marked by a fireworks display and a procession of about 3,800 members of the Coloured communities.

CHEETAHS ON PARADE

TWO CHEETAHS are to take part in a procession during the Union Festival celebrations in Bloemfontein on May 31.

These cheetahs were offered to the Bloemfontein Union Festival Committee by Mr. H. J. Louw, of Wellington, and Mr. J. Dait, of Goodwood, following an appeal by the committee to people who own such animals.

The two cheetahs are sisters and about four years old.



SCENES OF CELEBRATION AT JOHANNESBURG

THE SPORTS FESTIVAL to be held in Johannesburg as part of this year's Union Festival will be the biggest series of sporting events ever staged in South Africa.

The South African Games, organized on similar lines as the Olympic and Commonwealth Games, are being held at the Wanderers Stadium from March 12 to 19. Almost 10,000 sportsmen, representing present and past generations, are expected to participate in this sports festival.

In addition to the week of concentrated sports events, a mass procession has been planned in Johannesburg in which 6,000 men and women will march through the central area. Forty-nine different branches of sport will be represented in this mile-long procession—the biggest non-military procession in the Union's history.

The Games will be officially opened by the Governor-General, Mr. C. R. Swart. This will be followed by a parade of the participants who will march in review, led by military bands.

CARNIVAL VILLAGE

The Carnival Village, which is being constructed in Johannesburg, will be the center of festival activities for the week of April 30 to May 7. Fantastic structures are to encircle Zoo Lake, and the streets, squares and gay facades of the village, erected in contemporary style, will accentuate the spirit of carnival and gaiety associated with the celebration of fifty years of Union.

Thirteen national groups will participate in all the festivities in Carnival Village. Associations of descendants of settlers from Scotland, Ireland, England, France, Germany, Austria, Greece, Scandinavia, China, Lebanon, Portugal, Holland, and Belgium will offer an elaborate variety of entertainment. Also, more than a dozen charitable organizations are providing games and other forms of amusement.

In addition to the entertainment provided by the national groups and charities, the Carnival Committee is arranging variety shows nightly by top artists.



The lighthouse and the Donkin Memorial at Port Elizabeth, C. P.

Lighthouses Line S. A. Coast

THE FIRST attempt to render navigation in the coastal waters of South Africa easier and safer was made by Jan van Riebeeck in 1658. In that year, he posted a watch at the entrance to Table Bay to warn approaching vessels of the dangers by lighting fires.

Modern lighthouses on the Union's coast have little in common with these early warning fires. During the past decades, lighthouse equipment has undergone revolutionary improvements. Reflectors have made their appearance; circular and prismatic lenses have been introduced; and electricity as a source of light has appeared on the scene.

Today, the coastal warning system in South Africa is under the control of the South African Railways and Harbours. There are twenty-five lighthouses, nine radio-direction beacons, sixty-four warning lights in the vicinity of harbours, and fourteen foghorns.

Lighthouse keepers lead a lonely existence in their remote stations. They work a 60-hour week, making meteorological observations and signalling to passing ships. But perhaps the most exacting task of all is answering the incessant barrage of questions from curious visitors.

Many of the station keepers have received decorations for valour shown when vessels have gone ashore in their vicinity.

AMAZING AMERICAN ANGLER

AN AMERICAN FISHERMAN, Mr. Joe Brooks, surprised South African anglers recently when he caught fifty tiger fish in a little less than two days, using a 10-lb. line on his fly rod. Local anglers use 50-lb. lines. He also made ichthyological history by catching a tarpon in the Limpopo River. Tarpon have never before been found so far south.

ote
ical
the
of

for
ity.

ER

uth
n a
od.
cal
ave

dist